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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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What's Ahead?

Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.

Committee Hearings

- Dec. 8-11 -- PUBLIC POWER FOR COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN STATES, Senate Public Works, Flood Control, Rivers and Harbors Subc., Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and Kalispell, Mont.
- Dec. 11-12 -- SUPPRESSION OF INFORMATION BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, Senate Judiciary, Constitutional Rights Subc.
- Dec. 15-18 -- RELATIONSHIP OF PRICES TO ECONOMIC GROWTH, Joint Economic Committee.
- Dec. 16 -- PROBLEMS OF LOOSE AND TIED FLUE-CURED TOBACCO SALES, Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

Other Events

- Dec. 7-11 -- AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, 40th annual convention, Boston, Mass., speeches by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, Sens. Barry M. Goldwater (R. Ariz.) and Spessard L. Holland (D. Fla.).
- Dec. 8 -- CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION, hearings on voting rights in Macon County, Montgomery, Ala.
- Dec. 8-11 -- VEGETABLE GROWERS ASSN. OF AMERICA, annual convention, Hotel Cleveland and Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Dec. 8-12 -- NATIONAL DEFENSE RESOURCES CONFERENCE, sponsored by the U.S. Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, the Washington (D.C.) Board of Trade and the National Security Industrial Assn., Washington, D.C., speech by Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy.
- Dec. 8-19 -- AMERICAN PRESS INSTITUTE, city editors seminar, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.
- Dec. 9 -- CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE U.S., business outlook conference for the press, Sheraton-Carlton Hotel, Washington.
- Dec. 9 -- U.S. COAST GUARD, hearings on enforcement of the small boats act, Washington, D.C.
- Dec. 9-12 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF HOME BUILDERS, 4th annual conference: Builders outlook for 1959, National Housing Center, Washington, D.C.
- Dec. 11, 12 -- COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO), Collective Bargaining Policy Committee, second annual meeting, New York City.
- Dec. 13 -- NATIONAL FOOD BROKERS ASSN., national food sales conference, Chicago, Ill.
- Dec. 15 -- National cotton quota referendum.
- Dec. 16 -- NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO) vs. the Kohler Co, hearings, Sheboygan, Wis.
- Dec. 26 -- NATIONAL FEDERATION AND FOUNDATION RESEARCH, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, symposium on participation of women in science, Willard Hotel, Washington.
- Dec. 29 -- NATIONAL PETROLEUM COUNCIL, meeting, Departmental Auditorium, Washington, address by Secretary of Interior Fred A. Seaton.
- Jan. 7 -- CONGRESS CONVENES.
- Jan. 8-10 -- NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSN., winter meeting, Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark.
- Jan. 12-15 -- NATIONAL RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSN., 48th annual convention, Hotel Statler, New York, N.Y.
- Jan. 14-17 -- AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSN., national convention, Omaha, Neb.
- Jan. 15-22 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF HOME BUILDERS, annual convention, Hilton and Palmer House Hotels, Chicago.
- Jan. 18-21 -- NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING EXECUTIVES ASSN., annual meeting, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- Jan. 29, 30 -- PRIVATE TRUCK COUNCIL OF AMERICA INC., 20th annual convention, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- Jan. 30, 31 -- NEWSPAPER PURCHASING AGENTS GROUP, 2nd annual conference, Sheraton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- Jan. 30-Feb. 1 -- RESERVE OFFICERS ASSN., national council mid-winter assembly, Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington.
- Feb. 15-17 -- INLAND DAILY PRESS ASSN., winter meeting, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- Feb. 21-24 -- NATIONAL CANNERS ASSN. AND CANNING MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES ASSN., 52nd annual convention, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago.
- Feb. 26 -- AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, winter meeting, San Juan, Puerto Rico.
- March 2-4 -- PRESS CONGRESS OF THE WORLD, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
- March 10-12 -- PRESIDENT JOSE MARIA LEMUS OF EL SALVADOR, official state visit to U.S.
- March 16-18 -- INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, special convention, Palmer House, Chicago.

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NOTABLE CHANGE SEEN IN BUTLER LEADERSHIP

Paul M. Butler, nearing the end of his fourth year as Democratic National Chairman, looms as an important figure in the political maneuverings that will be climaxed by the 1960 Presidential election.

Butler not only is the Democrats' official spokesman on partisan issues but is a central figure in the intra-party tensions between North and South and between the Democratic leaders of Congress and others in the party hierarchy. Though his role requires him to be outwardly neutral, the decisions he makes could have an important bearing on the chances of rival candidates for the Presidential nomination.

Start in National Politics

Butler, who is 53, was a South Bend, Ind., attorney little known outside Democratic party circles before his election as National Chairman. A graduate of Notre Dame, he is, like most of his predecessors, a Roman Catholic. Unlike most of them, however, he does not drink; he is a diabetic.

Butler has held party office at every level from precinct chairman up, but he has never run for public office. He made his first big political splash in 1952, when he ousted veteran Indiana politico Frank McHale from his post as National Committeeman. McHale was a political ally of Frank McKinney -- ex-President Harry S. Truman's last Democratic National Chairman -- and both the Indiana "Franks" have been consistent critics of Butler inside the Democratic party.

At the 1952 National Convention, Butler worked with Indiana's ex-Gov. Henry F. Schricker (D) for the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson. Stevenson named his Illinois friend, Stephen A. Mitchell, as National Chairman, but when the time came for Mitchell to resign, late in 1954, Mitchell openly, and Stevenson tacitly, backed Butler for the post.

In the light of later developments, it is interesting to note the circumstances that surrounded Butler's election at the Dec. 4, 1954, meeting of the Democratic National Committee in New Orleans.

Butler openly sought the post and later told newsmen he had personally contacted 94 of the 105 committee members.

But Truman, acting out of what he later said was loyalty to McKinney and McHale, let it be known that he opposed Butler. Pittsburgh Mayor David L. Lawrence, a power in the party, was backing the late James E. Finnegan, later to be Stevenson's 1956 campaign manager; Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Stevenson's rival, was pushing Michael V. DiSalle of Ohio; and F. Joseph (Jiggs) Donohue of Washington, D.C., was also in the running. Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) was so worried over a possible party split that he tried unsuccessfully to postpone the election.

Nevertheless, Butler won 70 of the 105 votes for a first-ballot victory, backed by what the New York Times described as "a coalition of Southern, Far Western, Mountain and Midwestern states."

He was nominated by a Louisiana Democrat, Rep. Hale Boggs. He received 19 of the 21 votes from the Southern states and failed, as the Times noted, "to get the solid support of any state with a large urban population" except California and Michigan.

Campaign of Conciliation

Butler immediately set forth on a campaign to heal the wounds inside the party. In his acceptance speech he pledged he would not serve the interest of any one man or special group and expressed pleasure that his support had come from all sections of the country. He said he would work against any issue or action that served to "sectionalize" the party.

He told his first press conference, later the same day, he did not consider racial segregation a political issue and he supported a move to drop the "loyalty oath" for delegates to the national convention. The oath, which stirred resentment among Southerners at the 1952 convention, was later eliminated.

Four days after his election, Butler flew out to Missouri to see Truman and the two exchanged pledges of cooperation.

On Dec. 10, he held his first Washington press conference and said it would be "presumptuous" for him to point the way for other Democrats to develop a legislative program or to criticize the President's foreign policy.

Butler did make it clear from the very start, however, that he had no personal reluctance about criticizing Mr. Eisenhower -- a policy that was then thought inadvisable by most Congressional Democrats.

On Dec. 10 he made a "gloves-off" attack on the President's "failure to lead, his inability to unify or reconcile conflicting forces."

Gestures to South

Throughout 1955, Butler continued to make gestures of conciliation to the South.

In Tallahassee on March 1, he told Florida Gov. LeRoy Collins (D) the South had too long been taken for granted by the national party.

In Atlanta April 26, he said: "I don't believe any differences exist in the Democratic party that cannot be adjusted in the 1956 party platform."

On May 5 he told Texas Gov. Allan Shivers (D) that "penitent" Democrats who bolted the party in 1952 would be welcomed back without reprisal. "If the Democratic party is realistic and sensible enough to try to enlist outsiders in its ranks, it should be realistic and sensible enough to take back any penitents," he said.

In Texas on June 15, Butler said, "I believe that when men and women have been honored with high office in the Democratic party, they should not for some flimsy reason give support to the nominee of any other party." But he added: "There is no obligation on the part of any party

member to vote for every nominee on every occasion, so long as a matter of conscience is involved."

The Texas trip failed notably in its chief purpose, reuniting the "loyalists" who backed the Democratic national ticket in 1952 and the Shivers forces who supported Mr. Eisenhower.

Back in Washington June 27, Butler showed some disillusionment at his efforts to woo the South. Some Southern Democrats, he said, merely "pose as Democrats" and "do nothing but contribute disharmony and disunity within our party." But he seemed resigned to living with these Southerners. "We have no sanctions which we could impose on them," he said.

As late as June 14, 1956, Butler was still displaying the olive branch. Addressing the Michigan CIO Convention, whose leaders, Walter Reuther and Emil Mazey, had just assailed the "moderate approach" to segregation, Butler said: "I would oppose just arbitrarily or brashly reading out of the Democratic party those states south of the Mason-Dixon line. We must win over those who disagree with us by persuasion and logic, not by force."

Writing in the New York Times Magazine of July 1, 1956, Cabell Phillips said: "Butler's principal mission has been to carry on the restoration of the national Democratic party and its treasury.... He has done this ably, although many partisans blanched at the suppliant manner in which he offered the olive branch to Texas' Gov. Allan Shivers and others who bolted the party for Eisenhower. Although Governor Shivers remains unappeased, Mr. Butler's conciliation has been generally successful in the South."

Harder Line Develops

The summer of 1956 seems, in retrospect, to have marked a turning point in Butler's relations with the South. Friends say Butler worked for a "strong" civil rights plank at the 1956 Democratic Convention and was privately disappointed at its final phrasing.

At the close of the convention Aug. 18, 1956, the National Committee, reportedly over the initial opposition of Stevenson, voted to retain Butler as chairman. However, his old rival for the chairmanship, Pennsylvania's Finnegan, took over active direction of the Presidential campaign as Stevenson's personal campaign manager.

Late in the campaign, though, Butler declared himself again on the subject of party loyalty. On Oct. 28 he said he would "expect" Reps. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.), who supported Mr. Eisenhower, and John Bell Williams (D Miss.), who endorsed a States Rights ticket, to be stripped of seniority rights and other privileges they enjoyed as Democrats. (Neither one was, although Powell was passed over for an Education and Labor Subcommittee chairmanship.)

During most of 1957, Butler was heavily engaged in the establishment of the Democratic Advisory Council and the resulting quarrel with Congressional leaders of his party. (See below).

But the Little Rock controversy in the Fall of 1957 brought him directly into conflict with the South.

The Advisory Council Sept. 16 said Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus's stand "does not represent the position or the policy of the Democratic party."

The next day, at a party conference in Raleigh, N.C., Butler expanded on that statement. He said President Eisenhower "should have ordered" Faubus to integrate

Central High School. The national Democratic party, he added, "will not pull back, surrender or in any way withdraw from" its advocacy of civil rights and school integration. "Frankly, there has been some discussion of a possible third party developing in the South. Let me make it perfectly plain the Democratic party nationally will not in any way permit a third party threat to deter it."

There was an immediate rash of demands from Southern party leaders for Butler's resignation. Butler Sept. 18 said: "I will not resign. I don't believe they're going to fire me."

The antagonists have said much the same thing repeatedly since then. The latest flareups:

The Gravel Incident -- The Louisiana Democratic State Central Committee Oct. 8 voted to remove Camille F. Gravel Jr., who had supported the Democratic civil rights plank, from his post as National Committeeman, and replace him with Jett M. Talbot. Butler Oct. 9 said the state committee's action had no validity and predicted the National Committee would vote to keep Gravel in office. His action stirred protests in Louisiana and at least four other Southern states. The Gravel case was to be settled at the Dec. 6 meeting of the National Committee. (Weekly Report p. 1341)

The Smathers Letter -- On Oct. 19 Butler said the 1960 Democratic convention would adopt a "no compromise" civil rights plank and said those in the party who "don't want to go along on the racial problem and the whole area of human rights...are going to have to take political asylum wherever they can find it, either in the Republican party or a third party.... I certainly would hope they would take leave of the Democratic party."

Sen. George Smathers (D Fla.), chairman of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee, Oct. 21 wrote Butler that his statements "do not...in any way enhance our chances in the elections" and urged him to "cease firing." (Weekly Report p. 1364)

Democratic Advisory Council

The letter from Smathers was significant not only of Butler's difficulties with the South but of his strained relations with some of the Democratic leaders of Congress. Smathers is a close political ally of Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas).

As has been noted, Butler originally took the attitude that it would be "presumptuous" for him to make suggestions on the content of the Democratic legislative program.

By early 1956, however, he had apparently changed his mind. On March 25, 1956, he wrote Johnson and Rayburn a letter urging action "to bolster our legislative record." He said: "I am fearful that our party and its nominees for President, Vice President, the Senate and the House next Fall may be in a very weak position on the area of natural resources unless some action is taken to bolster our legislative record in this session of Congress."

But there was no favorable action, in 1956, on the two specific items Butler mentioned: the Hells Canyon dam and the Niagara power project.

This episode was just a prelude to the struggle over the formation of the Democratic Advisory Council in December 1956.

Apparently a number of people, including Butler, began to think about creating such an agency, for these reasons:

1. The defeat of their national ticket while their party retained control of Congress convinced these Democrats they had failed to present their arguments against the Republican Administration strongly enough during the four preceding years.

2. They doubted that Stevenson, whose second straight defeat weakened his position as "titular leader" of the party, could act as party spokesman for the next four years.

To fill this "void," the executive committee of the Democratic National Committee Nov. 27, 1956, authorized Butler to set up an Advisory Council "to coordinate and advance efforts in behalf of Democratic programs and principles."

A statement adopted at the first meeting of the Council Jan. 4, 1957, expanded on its purposes:

"To provide a collective voice for the Democratic party, representing on a year-round basis the millions of Democrats who may or may not be represented in either house of the Congress.

"To deal on a broad and democratic basis with new situations which may not be dealt with in our platform.

"To present new programs to meet problems which arise during the period between conventions.

"To rally national support and public opinion behind our programs or against unwise programs of the Executive Branch.

"To assist our Democratic Members of the Senate and the House in carrying out those portions of the platform which require legislative action."

Since its formation, the Council has issued policy statements on civil rights, economic matters, national defense, foreign policy, immigration, exploration of outer space, statehood and a number of other issues.

Controversy with Congress

From the very start, Butler and the Advisory Council have been involved in controversy with the Democratic leaders of Congress.

The very program of the Advisory Council was an implied criticism of the Johnson-Rayburn strategy that rejected sharp partisanship in favor of a "cooperative, moderate" attitude toward the Republican Administration.

And the existence of the Council was a threat to the Congressional leaders' traditional authority over party policy when the party was out of power in the White House.

The showdown came early. Butler was directed to include Democratic Members of Congress on the Advisory Council.

Accordingly, 10 of the original 20 appointees named Dec. 5, 1956, were from Congress: Reps. Rayburn, John W. McCormack (Mass.), Carl Albert (Okla.), Michael J. Kirwan (Ohio) and Edith Green (Ore.), Sens. Johnson, Smathers, Mike Mansfield (Mont.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) and John F. Kennedy (Mass.).

On Dec. 8, all the House Members except Mrs. Green declined appointment because "it would be a mistake for the Democratic leadership of the House to join in any program that would require us to work with any committee outside of the House." Mrs. Green later withdrew, too.

Johnson Dec. 13 refused to serve because "legislative processes are already very difficult, and the necessity of dealing with an additional committee not created by Federal law before taking any action would only cause

delay and confusion." All the other Senate appointees except Humphrey and Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), who was appointed as the party's last Vice Presidential nominee, followed Johnson's lead.

The two Southern appointees to the Council, North Carolina Gov. Luther H. Hodges and Virginia ex-Gov. John S. Battle, also declined to serve.

No effort was made to replace the Congressmen or the Southerners. Butler Dec. 18 said he was "sincerely regretful" about their decision, but said they were wrong to interpret the Council "as an effort to dictate to Congress or to encroach upon its powers."

Congressional Democrats have sat in on Council meetings occasionally, but, for the most part, the two groups have gone their separate ways.

Has It Worked?

Despite this boycott by the South and the Congressional leaders, the Council has continued to operate. How effective it has been is a matter of controversy.

Critics, mainly in Congressional circles, say the Council has failed completely to influence the actions of the Democratic majority in Congress. They also say the Council's utterances on controversial questions -- particularly in the sensitive civil rights field -- have injured the cause of party unity.

Backers of the Council reply that no matter what its influence on Congress, the Council has been recognized by the press and the public as the leading spokesman on Democratic policy between elections. They note that news media have been giving increasing prominence to Council pronouncements.

The backers also claim that the Council's policy statements on civil rights and other issues have created a public image of the party that has been helpful to Democratic candidates in two-party areas. They say that the Council's continuing effort to point up the differences between the parties on basic questions contributed to the recent Democratic victory.

Butler's Prospects

Whatever else it has done, the Council has certainly strengthened Butler's position as chairman, by lending the support and prestige of some of the party's most powerful and influential figures to his statements of Democratic policy.

In mid-1957, he was able to head off an effort by some Congressional leaders and some of the men who opposed his original election to replace him with ex-Sen. Earle C. Clements (D Ky. 1950-57), executive director of the Senate Campaign Committee and a close friend of Johnson.

Butler still is in a somewhat shaky position. He has alienated much of his original Southern support; he still has enemies in Congress and some important Northern states; he is blamed by his critics for failing to raise the money to pay off the party's 1956 campaign debt. He could be removed at any time by a simple majority vote of the National Committee.

But many observers doubt that he will be. The recent Democratic victories will help him; but more important is his strong civil rights stand. One of his critics told CQ: "Butler's managed to make it a fight between himself and Faubus; on that basis, he can't possibly lose."

REVIEW OF LOBBY GOALS FOR 1959

Most major lobbies got something out of the 1958 session of the 85th Congress and served notice they would push anew for old goals in 1959.

A few pressure groups -- like those representing the railroads and small business -- scored big victories in 1958 through the passage of favorable legislation.

Others -- like those representing home building, states rights and public power interests -- saw their prime objectives go down to defeat in the closing days of the 85th Congress.

Here is a round-up of major 1958 gains and setbacks and lobby plans for 1959:

Business

AMERICAN BANKERS ASSN. (representing 17,000 banks and banking officials) -- Pressed unsuccessfully for revision and codification of the banking laws as provided in bills (S 1451, HR 7026) before the 85th Congress. S 1451, the Financial Institutions Act, passed the Senate March 4, 1957, by voice vote but did not come up for a vote in the House. (1957 Almanac p. 675) ABA also pushed for equal taxation of savings and mutual banks.

- ABA will press for those same objectives in 1959.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE U.S. (representing 3,400 local and state chambers of commerce) -- Said business' "greatest achievement" in 1958 was its contribution to passage of the defense reorganization law (PL 599). (See p. 1068) Other Chamber victories included Congress' refusal to: extend the minimum wage law; set Federal standards for unemployment compensation (See p. 478); regulate administered prices; tighten anti-trust laws by saying lowering prices to meet competition was not necessarily an air-tight defense against price discrimination charges (See p. 107); award Federal scholarships to bright students ("thus the incentive spirit of free enterprise will be maintained on the college campuses and not weakened by Federal aid"); give the Tennessee Valley Authority permission to issue its own revenue bonds (See p. 1130); pass the Kennedy-Ives labor bill (S 3974) (See p. 1097); and bolster the public housing program. (See p. 1098) Chamber setbacks included failure of Congress to: outlaw the secondary boycott and put unions under anti-trust laws; pass a Federal right-to-work law; reduce corporate taxes; repeal the minimum wage provisions of the Walsh-Healey and Davis-Bacon Acts; levy "a general excise tax at a low uniform rate" instead of "the present discriminatory selective excise taxes;" limit veterans' benefits to those disabled while in service and their dependents; leave the "full responsibility" for public school financing up to the localities and states instead of using Federal money, and amend the Constitution to limit Federal taxing powers.

- A Chamber spokesman said the organization's primary emphasis in 1959 would be on economy in Government -- the same type of campaign the Chamber waged in 1957. With this theme, the Chamber is expected to join

the Eisenhower Administration in its attempts in 1959 to pull the Federal Government out of such programs as public housing, urban renewal and grants to fight water pollution.

NATIONAL ASSN. OF MANUFACTURERS (representing 20,300 business firms) -- The Chamber victories were also victories in the eyes of the NAM. The NAM classed these as "major defeats" of the 1958 session of Congress: failure of Congress to enact a law curbing labor power; basic tax reform like the Sadlak-Herlong bill (HR 6452) which would have lowered personal and corporation income taxes to a maximum of 42 percent through five annual reductions; the states rights law (HR 3) which would have made state law supreme to Federal law unless there was an irreconcilable conflict between the two. HR 6452 did not receive hearings while HR 3 failed in the Senate by one vote. (See p. 1125) The NAM said a fourth "major defeat" was the failure of Congress to practice economy in Government.

- The NAM in 1959 will concentrate on beating off what it considers anti-industry, liberal legislation. In this category fall proposals to limit the good faith defense in price discrimination cases; restrict mergers of businesses; build a Federal high dam at Hells Canyon; give TVA authority to issue revenue bonds; liberalize unemployment compensation and social security benefits; extend and increase the minimum wage; authorize public works; give Federal money to build schools, and higher Federal subsidies for farmers.

SOUTHERN STATES INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL (representing 2,000 business firms in the 16 Southern states from Texas to Maryland) -- The council said that in the 1958 session of Congress "economy became almost a bad word" and that there was a "curious atmosphere of political togetherness," claiming there were few differences between the "Modern Republican Administration" and the Democratic leadership. The council listed as legislative victories tightening of the Anti-Dumping Act (See p. 1027) and passage of the Transportation Act of 1958. (See p. 989) It considered as negative victories Congress' failure to: overhaul the immigration laws; approve U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation; expand the public housing program; authorize TVA to issue revenue bonds; pass additional civil rights legislation; lower depletion allowances, and adopt any anti-business amendments to the anti-trust laws. It considered these actions of Congress setbacks: social security and unemployment insurance liberalization; extension of the Trade Agreements Act for four years (See p. 1119); passage of the National Defense Education Act (See p. 1144) and continuance of the foreign aid program (See p. 1139).

- Like the Chamber and the NAM, the council in 1959 will concentrate on beating down the liberal proposals it opposed in 1958. It wants stronger laws to regulate labor unions and passage of the states right bill (HR 3) defeated in 1958.

Small Business

AMERICAN RETAIL FEDERATION (representing 70 state and national retail associations with a total membership of 800,000) -- The federation opposed liberalization and extension of the minimum wage law, unemployment insurance and social security on grounds it would hurt retailers. The minimum wage law was not extended to small retailers and the liberalization of unemployment insurance and social security did not affect small retailers materially. It also considered as a victory the defeat of the Kennedy-Ives labor bill.

- The federation's 1958 disappointments remain as primary goals for 1959: revision of the Taft-Hartley Act to prohibit secondary boycotts, organizational picketing and to extend jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board or else give state courts the authority to settle labor disputes; elimination of the 10 percent Federal excise taxes on cosmetics, furs, jewelry and luggage, and a better tax break for small business. The federation also will continue to fight off extension of the minimum wage to small retailing businesses, an AFL-CIO goal.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESS (representing 110,000 businessmen) -- The federation said in the 1958 session of the 85th Congress "small business received the best break in over a quarter of a century." It listed as victories for small business the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (PL 699) which: authorized a \$250 million appropriation to the Small Business Administration's revolving loan fund, to be handled by a new Small Business Investment Division; gave the SBA authority to charter small business investment companies with at least \$300,000 in capital and paid-in surplus, and to buy up to \$150,000 worth of debentures in those companies; and gave the small business investment companies, in turn, the right to make 30-year loans to small businesses and to invest in them, on terms approved by the SBA. (See p. 1066) This program was designed to help business borrow money for expansion. Other small business victories: making the Small Business Administration a permanent agency and liberalizing its loaning authority. (See p. 925) Another small business victory was limited tax relief under an omnibus technical measure (PL 859) which featured a provision authorizing small businesses to write off 20 percent of the cost, up to \$10,000, of new or used depreciable property in the year of purchase. (See p. 1063)

- The federation's legislative disappointments of 1958 remain as primary goals for 1959: more vigorous application of the anti-trust laws, especially as they apply to big business mergers, labor unions and price discrimination cases; investigation of military businesses in the U.S. like post exchanges to see if they are competing with small business; amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act to outlaw secondary boycotts, and further tax relief for small business.

NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESSMEN'S ASSN. (representing 15,000 members) -- It termed the 1958 session of Congress "very good" for small business, citing the actions listed above.

- The association said its "main battle" in 1959 will be on the economic front, contending there has to be a better tax break for small business to preserve the economy. It, too, wants secondary boycotts and organizational picketing outlawed. It also will push for taxation of cooperatives and general economy in Government.

Price Discrimination

The question of whether the same manufacturer should be allowed to sell the same products to competing retailers at different prices will be fought again in 1959.

In 1958, several small business groups led by the gasoline dealers fought for legislation (S 11) to amend the anti-trust laws to prohibit price discrimination if the end result was to lessen competition. The charge was that big business put independents out of business by making their dealers lower their prices long enough to bankrupt the competition. If the Federal Trade Commission brought price discrimination charges against the manufacturer, he escaped prosecution by saying he lowered prices to meet competition. S 11 would tighten this "loophole." (See p. 107) A watered-down version of S 11 -- one that covers only the cosmetics, drug and food industries -- was reported (S Rept 2010) by the Senate Judiciary Committee June 23 but received no further action. (See p. 838)

Another lobby battle fought in 1958 and to be resumed in 1959 is over whether the Federal Government should pass a fair trade law. The fight for the fair trade law will be led by the National Assn. of Retail Druggists. The association maintains there should be standard prices for retail products. Otherwise, it contends, discount houses will bankrupt small businessmen and then the public will be at the mercy of giant operations. Fighting the association will be the newly formed National Anti-Price Fixing Assn. (See p. 1002) That group contends a Federal fair trade law would wreck the economy, putting the public at the mercy of the conspiracy between the manufacturer and the retailer. It contends such a law would make it a crime to give the consumer a bargain. Subcommittees of the House and Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees held hearings in 1958 but took no further action. (See p. 1002)

Civil Rights

NATIONAL ASSN. FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (representing 312,000 individuals) -- Major victory was defeat of move to curb powers of Supreme Court. The bill (HR 3) passed the House July 17 on 241-155 (D 100-109; R 141-46) roll-call vote but was defeated in Senate in three separate votes. The last of these votes was 41-40 (D 27-17; R 14-23). (See p. 1125) Other victories were appropriation of \$750,000 for the Commission on Civil Rights (See p. 446) and Alaska statehood (See p. 698). Setbacks included failure to strengthen 1957 Civil Rights Act.

- In 1959, it will press for amending the Civil Rights Act by strengthening preventive powers of the U.S. Attorney General. The 1957 Act gave the Attorney General power to take preventive court action to safeguard voting rights. The NAACP wants this preventive power to include such other civil rights as integration and due process of law. It also will press for stiff Federal penalties for dynamiting schools, churches, homes and businesses.

Success or failure of these objectives may hinge on whether the Senate amends Rule 22. That rule enables Senators to talk a bill to death unless two-thirds of the Senate membership (not just those present and voting) votes to shut them up. The NAACP favors the proposal of Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) which would allow two-thirds of those Senators present and voting to shut off debate two days after 16 Senators submitted a cloture

petition. After 15 days debate, a majority of the Senate membership could shut off debate. (See p. 1316)

NAACP allies in much of the civil rights fight will include the American Civil Liberties Union, Americans for Democratic Action and the AFL-CIO.

Education

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION (representing 1,107 national and regional associations and institutions, mostly at college level) -- Helped press for increased funds appropriated to National Science Foundation. (See p. 1142) These legislative objectives failed: tax credit for college expenses (HR 765, 1064); Federal aid for educational TV (See p. 822); and a new loan program for colleges and universities to enable them to borrow Federal funds to build classrooms, libraries and laboratories. The loan program was major disappointment. It went down with the Senate-passed housing bill (S 4035) that died in the House on a motion to suspend the rules. (See p. 1098)

• Next year, they will renew the loan program fight.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSN. (representing 616,000 teachers and school administrators) -- Called National Defense Education Act (PL 864) "excellent start," though measure was not the bill it pushed in 1958. (See p. 1195) The Internal Revenue Service fulfilled an NEA legislative objective by ruling April 5 that teachers could deduct from their taxable income the cost of courses taken to improve themselves. Previously, only courses required by an employer were tax deductible. Major legislative setback was failure of the Murray-Metcalf bill (HR 10763, S 3311). The bill provided for a Federal payment of \$25 for each school age child the first year. The payment would rise to \$100 a child in four years. The total cost was estimated at \$4.5 billion. The states could use the money for school construction, equipment and teacher salaries.

• NEA considers the Murray-Metcalf measure its primary objective for 1959.

Farm

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION (representing 1.6 million farm families) -- Said "major disappointment" in 1958 was failure of the bill (HR 3) to make state law supreme to Federal law unless two were irreconcilable. Another disappointment was Congress' freezing price supports for all farm commodities except tobacco. But President Eisenhower vetoed that measure (S J Res 162). (See p. 425) The Farm Bureau said the worst feature of the Agriculture Act of 1958 (See p. 1061) was the existence of minimum price supports. It said the act was "better than what we had before," however. Gains included extension of reciprocal trade agreements (See p. 1119) and rejection of an amendment to provide Federal money for school construction. (See p. 1014)

• The Farm Bureau, which usually takes a conservative view, will push for states rights legislation again in 1959 but is frankly pessimistic about achieving many of its goals in the new, more liberal, Congress.

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION (representing 300,000 farm families) -- Legislative gains included extension and broadening of PL 480 under which farm surplus is sold

abroad (See p. 1144), extension of the National Wool Act (See p. 1061), tightening of the loophole which allowed chain stores to qualify as meatpackers and thereby escape Federal Trade Commission policing under anti-trust laws (See p. 1146) and enactment of the law (PL 510) authorizing the National Science Foundation to study ways of changing the weather. (See p. 857) Major legislative disappointments included the failure to get "a realistic farm bill" passed; President Eisenhower's veto of the depressed areas bill (See p. 1216) and failure of the measure to allow TVA to issue its own revenue bonds.

• The Union usually takes opposite stands to the Farm Bureau. It hews the more liberal line, often allying itself with labor on legislative issues. In 1959 it will press for a long-range agricultural program run by farmers with Federal assistance. It wants a roll-back in price supports until such a program is worked out. It also will press for more Federal multi-purpose water storage projects and a new loan program for farmer-owned businesses. The Union wants the Federal Government to loan farmers money to set up businesses for processing and selling their products. It envisions a program like that run by the Rural Electrification Administration.

NATIONAL GRANGE (representing 850,000 persons "interested in agricultural pursuits") -- Said it achieved no "major" legislative victories in 1958 but listed these as gains: extension of the National Wool Act and PL 480; enactment of the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act (See p. 1145); repeal of the 3 percent transportation tax (PL 475) (See p. 853) and failure of the bill (HR 9467) to give Federal health insurance to persons eligible for social security checks.

• The Grange in 1959 will press for a "commodity by commodity" approach to the farm problem. It wants a farm program that is self-financing. Its domestic parity plan calls for Federal quotas for producers. The farmer would receive a guaranteed price on his quota of produce. But the produce beyond his quota would be sold at the going market price. The users of the farm produce, not the Federal Government, would pay the difference between the guaranteed price and the market price on quota crops.

Federal Relations

AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ASSN. (representing 12,530 municipalities) -- Legislative defeats outweighed victories for the AMA in 1958. Victories included extension of the Hospital Survey and Construction (Hill-Burton) Act for five years (See p. 1028) and the appropriation of \$45 million for fiscal 1959 for construction grants for sewage disposal plants. (See p. 961) Several legislative objectives went down with the omnibus housing bill of 1958 (See p. 1098): public housing, a 10-year urban renewal program with capital grants of \$500 million a year and revision of the Section 220 housing program. Other legislative disappointments included President Eisenhower's vetoes of the Federal Airport Act (S 3502) and the Area Redevelopment Act (S 3683) (See p. 1215, 1216), failure of Congress to enact a broad civil defense program and House defeat of the Community Facilities Act (S 3497). (See p. 1028)

• The AMA will push for its 1958 goals in 1959, setting the stage for more Eisenhower vetoes. Pressure from city officials is expected to prompt Congress to attempt to override the President's vetoes of several Federal-state programs.

The AMA will receive support in many of its legislative objectives from the Council of State Governments and U.S. Conference of Mayors. The conference said "the most disappointing aspect" of the 1958 session was the failure to enact urban renewal, slum clearance and housing legislation.

Housing

NATIONAL ASSN. OF HOME BUILDERS (representing 40,000 home builders) -- Although the housing pressure groups were not agreed on all features of the omnibus housing bill of 1958, they endorsed it because it had many of their objectives in it. So the defeat of that omnibus bill (See p. 1098) was a setback for all of them. The Emergency Housing Act of 1958 (See p. 366) was the only major legislative gain for the housing groups.

- The NAHB in 1959 will press Congress to set up a central mortgage bank. The idea would be to establish a clearing house for mortgages, something like the Federal National Mortgage Assn. which buys mortgages in areas where money is scarce and sells them where money is more plentiful. The NAHB envisions the buying and selling of only FHA and GI mortgages through the central agency at first. The NAHB predicted a broad housing bill would be one of the first orders of business in the 1959 session of Congress.

NATIONAL ASSN. OF REAL ESTATE BOARDS (representing 60,000 realtors) -- The NAREB was major opponent of the public housing provisions in the 1958 omnibus housing bill. It claims public housing is un-American; it contended the new public housing program in 1958 bill represented radical and dangerous policy change. (See p. 858)

- The most conservative of the major national housing organizations, the NAREB said "one of the big questions for 1959" will be "whether the conservative coalition (in Congress) will be powerful enough to withstand the pressures" for expanding the Federal Government's role in the housing industry. The NAREB will oppose public housing and direct loans of the Federal Government, but will support an omnibus bill because of its provisions for stimulating home sales.

NATIONAL HOUSING CONFERENCE (representing 3,000 individuals interested in housing) -- Frank Servaites, executive vice president, in appraising the 1958 session of Congress said: "The chain of housing and urban renewal legislation was broken, and, as a result, the programs for meeting the Nation's housing needs, which were making tremendous headway, at best took two steps backwards." The conference interpreted Democratic victories in the Nov. 4 election as a "clear call" for Congress to face up to the Nation's housing problems.

- The conference in 1959 will push especially hard for broadened slum clearance, urban renewal and public housing programs.

Labor

AFL-CIO (representing 10.5 million workers) -- The federation takes a stand on a broad range of legislative goals. It long has criticized the Taft-Hartley Act but made no concerted effort to change it in 1958 for fear the

act would emerge with more labor restrictions once it came up for amendment. George Meany, president, said major legislative victories in 1958 included Congress' failure to restrict the powers of the Supreme Court or "to foist new shackles on the trade union movement" because of corruption "in a few unions." Meany said the major 1958 legislative disappointment was the failure of Congress to pass adequate anti-recession legislation. Meany said anti-recession legislation should have included: liberalizing unemployment compensation; reducing taxes for low and middle income families; extending the Federal minimum wage law; liberalizing the Railroad Retirement Act and enacting a broad public works program.

- These are labor's prime legislative objectives for 1959: raising the minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour and extending it to more workers; Federal aid to education, including money to build schools; liberalized unemployment insurance; Federal health insurance for people eligible to receive social security checks; labor reform legislation to crack down on racketeers; repeal of Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act which authorizes states to forbid union shop agreements; Federal aid for areas suffering chronic unemployment; broadened public housing programs; emergency public works programs to be used to ward off recessions; strengthening of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 (See 1957 Almanac p. 554); improved farm programs; beefed up national defense.

Public Power

AMERICAN PUBLIC POWER ASSN. (representing 300 publicly owned electric systems) -- Disappointments outweighed victories in 1958, but the association is optimistic about its chances of success in 86th Congress. The association characterized as "moderate progress" the law (PL 590) which authorized a \$386,679,000 atomic energy construction program. (See p. 923) Major disappointments were the failure of Congress to authorize construction of a high Federal dam at Hells Canyon (See p. 722) or to allow TVA to issue its own revenue bonds so it could expand its facilities. (See p. 1055)

- The association feels chances for the TVA bond measure in 1959 are "quite good." Other 1959 objectives include authorizations for new hydroelectric projects in the Northeast and Pacific Northwest and establishment of a corporation, capitalized by the Federal Government, to finance hydroelectric projects.

- Private power interests, principally through the National Assn. of Electric Co.'s located in Washington, in 1959 are expected to oppose additional public power projects or broadening of existing ones.

NATIONAL RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASSN. (representing 930 cooperatives and public power districts who borrow from the Rural Electrification Administration) -- Legislative appraisal of 1958 and objectives for 1959 are similar to the American Public Power Assn.

- But the NRECA prime concern in 1959 will be to protect the REA loan program. The NRECA claims there is an Eisenhower Administration "master plan" to wreck the REA program by raising the current 2 percent interest rate on its loans.

Transportation

AIR TRANSPORT ASSN. (representing 47 certificated scheduled air carriers) -- Said leading accomplishment was creation of the Federal Aviation Agency (PL 726) (See p. 1066) while the leading disappointment was President Eisenhower's veto of the Federal Airport Act. (See p. 1215)

- The ATA in 1959 will press for the airport act again, repeal of the 10 percent tax on airplane tickets, clarification of the transportation role of the Military Air Transport Service, and will fight off proposals to increase taxes on airlines.

AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE INSTITUTE (representing 50 merchant marine companies) -- The institute said its biggest legislative victory in 1958 was extending the legality of dual rates for two years. The act (PL 626) reversed a Supreme Court decision of May 19 which held that shipping lines could not charge different shippers different prices for the same services. The institute said another major legislative gain was the authorization (PL 521) to construct, with Federal funds, two superliners like the United States. (See p. 968)

- The institute in 1959 will try to work out a Federal-industry program for propelling merchant ships by nuclear power.

AMERICAN TRUCKING ASSNS. (representing 50 state trucking associations and 11 truckers' conferences) -- Legislative victories included repeal of 3 percent excise tax on for-hire freight; closing the buy-and-sell loophole and the loophole in law which was designed to let farmers truck their crops to market free of Federal controls but was exploited to ship frozen fruits, vegetables, poultry and powdered milk free of Federal regulation. (See p. 989) The ATA fought the railroads' attempt to make basic changes in the Interstate Commerce Commission's rate-making policy. The ATA said it could live with the rate-making policy finally agreed upon.

- ATA in 1959 will fight any attempts to increase taxes on trucks and will push for further amendment of the Interstate Commerce Commission Act. One revision sought is the repeal of the section which enables local, state and Federal government to ship goods at reduced rates. It also wants laws regulating mail carrying by trucks modernized.

ASSN. OF AMERICAN RAILROADS (representing 196 railroads in the U.S., Canada and Mexico) -- Passage of the Transportation Act of 1958 (See p. 989) was the major victory for the association. Another victory was repeal of the 3 percent freight excise tax. Daniel P. Loomis, association president, said the Transportation Act of 1958 "makes positive contributions to relieving railroads of some of the competitive handicaps which are the fundamental cause of their present serious state of physical and financial health."

- The association in 1959 will press for authority for railroads to branch out into other forms of transportation such as truck, airplane and barge service; higher user charges on competing forms of transportation; less state and local taxes on railroad property; repeal

of the 10 percent tax on railroad tickets, and faster depreciation write-offs.

Other

FOREIGN TRADE -- Extension of the President's authority to enter into reciprocal trade agreements for another four years marked a major legislative victory, or defeat, for the scores of lobbies on both sides of the issue. (See p. 197) The authority was embodied in amendments to the Trade Agreements Act of 1934. (See p. 1025) The fight over the 1958 extension will continue in 1959. For example, O.R. Strackbein, chairman of the Nation-wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy, said his organization would continue to press for a liberalized escape clause "so there can be remedy when there is injury." Proponents of the reciprocal trade agreements extension are expected to press for U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation, a move that will be opposed by Strackbein's organization and others who opposed the 1958 four-year extension.

PROFESSIONAL -- The American Bar Assn. said a major disappointment was failure of the bill (S 420) authorizing the appointment of 45 additional Federal judges to relieve congestion in the courts. (See p. 1052) The ABA in 1959 will press for legislation to improve the administrative procedures of Federal agencies and to authorize creation of special Federal trade, labor and tax courts.

In 1958, the American Dental Assn., American Hospital Assn., American Medical Assn. and American Nursing Home Assn. banded together to oppose a bill (HR 9467) to provide Federal health insurance for the elderly. The fact that the bill did not get beyond the hearing stage in 1958 was a victory for the alliance. (See p. 663) But sponsor of the bill, Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.), will press the bill again in 1959. So the battle will be renewed.

The above professional groups and several others in 1958 unsuccessfully pressed for special tax treatment. The groups, federated in an American Thrift Assembly, want authority to defer income taxes on funds self-employed persons put into a retirement fund. The measure (HR 10), called the Jenkins-Keogh bill, was passed by the House but did not come up for a vote in the Senate. (See p. 989)

VETERANS -- President Eisenhower Jan. 13, 1958, promised to send to Congress "at an early date" a message on veterans' benefits. The message, which never was sent to Capitol Hill, was expected to embody some of the recommendations of the President's Commission on Veterans' Pensions, headed by Gen. Omar N. Bradley (ret.). The Bradley Commission recommended curtailing benefits for veterans who came home from the wars unscathed. The American Legion (2.8 million members), Veterans of Foreign Wars (1.3 million members) and American Veterans of World War II and Korea (125,000 members) attacked the Bradley Commission report. Faced with a \$12 billion deficit, the Eisenhower Administration may try to save money through adoption of some of the Bradley Commission recommendations. If so, this would be the major veterans' lobby battle in 1959. (See p. 954)

BIOGRAPHIES OF NEW HOUSE MEMBERS FROM THE EAST

Beginning with this issue, Congressional Quarterly is publishing thumbnail sketches of the new Members of the House, elected Nov. 4. Following are biographies of new Members from the East. Later Weekly Reports will cover Members from other sections of the country.

CONNECTICUT

Frank Kowalski (D), At Large

When a political unknown running as a Democrat At Large in Connecticut unseats well entrenched six-term Rep. Antoni N. Sadlak (R) by 92,461 votes, it's not a victory, it's a landslide. But, with a hefty assist from Gov. A.A. Ribicoff (D), that is what Col. Frank Kowalski, 51, of New Britain did Nov. 4.

When Kowalski retired from the Army in July, Democratic State Chairman John Bailey persuaded him to run for the At Large seat, traditionally reserved for a man of Polish ancestry. Born in Meriden, Kowalski has been in the Army since 1925. He was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1930, took advanced degrees from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Columbia University. During World War II he was chief of the G-3 (operations) section of the training division headquarters in the European Theater.

From 1946 to 1948 he served as an Army liaison officer with Congress. In 1948 he became a deputy chief of the military government in Japan. Kowalski became chief of staff of the American Military Advisory Group which organized Japan's post-war military force in 1950. In 1952 he became commandant of Fort Pickett, Va., in 1954 he became first commandant of the Army Command Management School. He is married, has two children.

Emilio Q. Daddario (D), 1st District

Emilio Q. "Mim" Daddario, 40, unseated freshman Republican Rep. Edwin H. May to return the 1st (Hartford) District to its traditional Democratic groove. He considered the recession and the decline in the "prestige and position of the U.S. abroad" as major issues in the campaign.

Precocious in politics, Daddario was elected mayor of Middletown in 1946 for a two-year term. He was the first Democrat to hold the office for a decade, and, at 28, the youngest mayor. He served as judge of the municipal court in 1949-50. He is practicing law in Hartford.

Daddario had an impressive war record. While an OSS officer in Italy in World War II, he secured the surrender of the Nazi headquarters in Milan and the surrender of several German generals. Born in Newton Center, Mass., Daddario is a graduate of Wesleyan University. He is married, has three children.

Chester W. Bowles (D), 2nd District

Chester W. Bowles, 57, former Price Administrator (1943-46), former Economic Stabilizer (1946), former Connecticut Governor (1949-51), former Ambassador to India and Nepal (1951-53), wanted the Democratic nomination for the Senate this year. But at the Democratic state convention on June 28, Bowles and William Benton, his former advertising partner whom Bowles had appointed to the Senate in 1949, were both outrun by former Rep. Thomas J. Dodd (D), who won the Senate nomination.

Bowles settled for a consolation prize -- the Democratic nomination for the 2nd District in Eastern Connecticut. He learned that he was up against a strong

campaigner in Rep. Horace Seely-Brown (R), who had given away thousands of pot holders to constituents. So Bowles and his wife Dorothy went coffee-klatching, and, aided by Gov. A.A. Ribicoff's hands-down victory for reelection, Bowles beat Seely-Brown by 9,893 votes.

Bowles campaigned against the Administration's foreign and domestic policies. Having won, he feels he has much in common with John Quincy Adams. Adams served in the House from 1831-48 after having been President of the United States. Bowles has another tie with the past. He is the grandson of Samuel Bowles, the famous pro-Lincoln anti-slavery crusading editor of the Springfield Republican. Greatly interested in foreign affairs, Bowles has been a delegate to a number of international conferences, and he is active in many organizations specializing in foreign affairs. Bowles is a graduate of Yale, married, and has five children. He is an ardent yachtsman.

Robert N. Giaimo (D), 3rd District

Robert N. Giaimo, 39, born and bred in New Haven, will now represent his home county -- Connecticut's 3rd District -- in the 86th Congress. He unseated Rep. Albert W. Cretella (R), a three-term Representative, by 22,522 votes on Nov. 4 after failing to do so in his first Congressional bid in 1956. Giaimo campaigned on such issues as unemployment, urban redevelopment, small business failures, integration, government ethics and the tense Middle East situation. An attorney, he has been active in Democratic and civic circles for the past decade. He served as president of the Young Democratic Club of New Haven in 1955-56, when he was also serving as selectman for the town of North Haven. Giaimo currently is chairman of the State Personnel Appeal Board.

He is a graduate of Fordham University and the University of Connecticut Law School. He is a veteran. He is married to his law partner, and they have one daughter. His family is well-known in New Haven, where his father, Rosario Giaimo, founded and served for many years as president of the Connecticut Bank and Trust Co.

Donald J. Irwin (D), 4th District

Donald J. Irwin, 32, riding on the coattails of the smashing re-election victory of Gov. A.A. Ribicoff (D), won election to Congress on Nov. 4 from one of the most Republican districts in the country -- the Fourth Connecticut comprising wealthy Fairfield County. He defeated Rep. Albert P. Morano (R), a four-term, by 5,527 votes.

Irwin campaigned on pocket-book issues, including stimulating employment by expanding housing programs and by launching a federal school construction program. He also favored a stepped-up Point Four program.

Born in Argentina of American parents -- his father was a cattle buyer for Swift & Co., Irwin is proficient in Spanish and Portuguese and competent in Italian. So much so, in fact, that he has taught in the language department of his alma mater, Yale University, and he was able to campaign in English, Spanish and Italian.

Irwin is an attorney, a veteran and a member of the Norwalk Board of Education. He is married, has two children. He was chosen "Young Man of the Year" this year by the Norwalk Junior Chamber of Commerce. At 32, he is one of the youngest Representatives-elect. Another claim to fame: he is related to the late Christy Mathewson, pitching immortal of the New York Giants.

John S. Monagan (D), 5th District

John S. Monagan, 47, Waterbury attorney, upset Rep. James T. Patterson (R), a six-term veteran, by 10,251 votes to represent the 5th (northwestern) Connecticut District in the new Congress. Monagan campaigned for aid to Naugatuck Valley and against the "lack of leadership" on economic problems and foreign policy.

Monagan got into politics early. At 28 he was elected president of the board of aldermen of Waterbury in 1940; he held the post for three years. At 31 he was elected mayor of Waterbury, and held that post from 1943-48. He made an unsuccessful try for Congress in 1942. Born in Waterbury on Dec. 23, 1911, Monagan is a graduate of Dartmouth College, where he edited the humor magazine "Jack 'O Lantern," and of Harvard Law School. He is an attorney. He is married, has four children.

MAINE

James C. Oliver (D), 1st District

James C. Oliver, 63, was the first "new" Congressman elected to the 86th Congress in Maine's Sept. 8 election, but actually he is not a freshman. He served in the House as a Republican from 1937 to 1943.

Oliver has made a career of political maverickism and office-seeking. He has run for Congress seven times, four as a Republican, three as a Democrat. He ran for governor in 1952 as a Democrat. His opponent in five of his Congressional bids was Rep. Robert Hale (R), whom he defeated this year by 2,928 votes. Their score stands three victories for Hale, in 1942, 1954, and 1956, and two for Oliver, in 1940 as a Republican, in 1958 as a Democrat. The 1956 election was contested, but Hale eventually was declared winner by 111 votes.

Oliver has been both a conservative and a liberal during his political career. When he first came to Congress he was an advocate of the Townsend pension plan and the monetary reform policies of Rev. Charles E. Coughlin. He also opposed lend-lease and the draft and criticized New Deal policies. As a Democrat he espoused liberal causes. He particularly stressed the need for federal aid to cut unemployment, aid small businessmen, farmers, and fishermen, and to revitalize distressed areas during his recent campaign.

Early in his career he led a reform movement in South Portland, where he served as alderman in 1932-33. A summa cum laude graduate from Bowdoin College in 1917, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, Oliver has alternated between business and politics. He has been in the insurance business and a real estate developer and promoter. He served as an Army Major in World War I, a lieutenant commander in the Coast Guard in W.W. II. He is married, has one son.

MARYLAND

Thomas F. Johnson (D), 1st District

Thomas F. Johnson, 49, of Berlin, running on the same slate with Gov.-elect J. Millard Tawes (D), another Eastern Shore Democrat, managed to edge out by 695 votes six-term Rep. Edward T. Miller (R) in the First District.

Tom Johnson was the youngest state's attorney when he was elected in 1934 at the age of 25, and the youngest state senator when he was elected at the age of 29 in 1938. He served from 1939-51 in the state senate. He has long been interested in Eastern Shore problems, and campaigned on increased federal aid for the area.

Born June 26, 1909, in Worcester County, Johnson is named for his forefather, Thomas Johnson, who was the first elected governor of Maryland. Johnson's wife is a descendant of Thomas Jefferson. They have four children. When not practicing law, Johnson supervises his farm near Berlin. He is an alumnus of St. Johns College, the University of Virginia and the University of Maryland.

Daniel B. Brewster (D), 2nd District

Daniel B. Brewster, 35, of Glyndon, Md., succeeds retiring four-term Rep. James P.S. Devereux (R) as Representative of Maryland's 2nd (Baltimore suburbs) District. On his first try for Congress, Brewster won by more than 20,000 votes. Considered one of the most promising of the young Maryland Democrats, Brewster is completing his eighth year as a member of the Maryland House of Delegates (state house). He is an attorney and a farmer. He is an alumnus of Princeton University, Johns Hopkins University and the University of Maryland. Like his predecessor in Congress, Brewster served with the Marines in the Pacific during the war. He was born in Baltimore Nov. 23, 1923. He is married, has two sons.

John R. Foley (D), 6th District

John R. Foley, 41, is the one-half of the Foley brother team that ran for the House this year. While John Foley was toppling the three-term Rep. DeWitt S. Hyde (R) by 2,567 votes in the 6th (Western) Maryland District, his brother Eugene P. Foley (D) lost his race in the 1st Minnesota District. John Foley lost in his first try for the House in 1956 by some 15,000 votes.

Born in Wabasha, Minn., on Oct. 16, 1917, John Foley is a graduate of St. Thomas College, Catholic University and Georgetown University. He has specialized in labor law. He has just completed a four-year term as Probate Judge of Montgomery County, Md.

Foley campaigned for Congress on what he said was the need for federal aid to education, depressed areas and to fight the recession, inflation and labor racketeering. He claimed that the race was decided on the issues. Foley is a liberal Democrat, and he has been active in Democratic organizations in the Maryland-District of Columbia area for ten years. A veteran, he is married, has four children.

MASSACHUSETTS

Silvio O. Conte (R), 1st District

Silvio O. Conte, 37, Pittsfield Republican and one of the Bay State's best-known State Senators, succeeds Rep. John W. Heselton (R), who is retiring after 14 years as Representative of the 1st (western) Mass. District.

Born and bred in Pittsfield, Conte is a graduate of Boston College. A lawyer, he has served as state senator for eight years. In 1956 he was nominated on both party tickets. In the state legislature he sponsored bills enacted into law dealing with subversives, sales of narcotics to children, a "cooling off" period in divorce cases, and health and accident insurance benefits for state and municipal employees. In running for Congress he stressed aid to communities with long-term unemployment and legal protection to workers from "unscrupulous union bosses." He is a veteran. He is married, has four children.

Hastings Keith (R), 9th District

Hastings Keith, 43, of West Bridgewater, succeeds retiring six-term Rep. Donald W. Nicholson (R) in the 9th (New Bedford-Plymouth-Nantucket) District. This year's

race was Keith's second try for Congress. He lost to Nicholson in the 1956 primary. This year he had two primary opponents for the GOP nomination.

Like Nicholson, Keith is conservative. He campaigned for Congress on a platform of fiscal responsibility in government spending, aid to the economically depressed New Bedford area, and opposition to extending foreign aid to Iron Curtain countries. Keith represented Plymouth in the state senate from 1953-57, where he sponsored legislation extending mortgage benefits to Korean veterans and tax laws to aid small business. He worked to abolish rent controls. He, his father and brother are partners in a Brockton insurance business.

Born in Brockton on Nov. 22, 1915, of an old southeastern Massachusetts family, Keith is a graduate of the University of Vermont. He has done graduate work at Boston College and Harvard University. He has spent 25 years in Army service, mostly with the National Guard and reserves. He is married to the daughter of an Army general. They have two daughters.

James A. Burke (D), 13th District

James A. Burke, 48, of Milton survived a nine-man primary and a strong GOP bid to give the Democrats the Massachusetts 13th (Norfolk County-Boston suburbs) District, represented for the past 30 years by the retiring Republican incumbent, Richard B. Wigglesworth.

Burke made his first try for Congress in 1940. On his second try, he squeezed through on Nov. 4 by 1,579 votes. Burke served as a state representative for four terms, from 1947-55, and he ran for lieutenant governor in 1954. While in the state house, he sponsored a bill providing for a Korean veterans bonus. He served as Democratic whip during the time his close friend, Rep. Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill Jr. (D Mass.) was speaker of the state house (1948-52). Burke is a veteran. He is married. His wife is an invalid.

NEW JERSEY

William T. Cahill (R), 1st District

William T. Cahill, 46, of Collingswood, N.J., staved off a strong Democratic bid and kept the 1st New Jersey (Camden-southwest) District in GOP hands. He won by 1,515 votes. He succeeds retiring Rep. Charles A. Wolvertson (R), who represented the 1st District for 32 years.

Cahill's previous legislative experience included one term (1951-52) as a member of the New Jersey Assembly. He has also served as first assistant prosecutor of Camden County and as a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A graduate of St. Joseph's College and Rutgers Law School, Cahill has been a trial attorney since 1939. He has also been active in civic and charitable projects.

He campaigned for Congress on the following issues: taking an "aggressive anti-Communist policy" in foreign affairs, eliminating waste from our foreign aid program and influence peddling in government, for peace and tax cuts. He is married and has eight children.

George M. Wallhauser (R), 12th District

George M. Wallhauser, 58, of Maplewood succeeds retiring ten-term Rep. Robert W. Kean (R) as Representative of the 12th (Essex County) District.

Born and bred in Newark, Wallhauser is an alumnus of the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University. He is vice president and treasurer of a New Jersey

investment and realty company. He has been active in civic affairs in his community and county. He has served on the Essex County Highway Right-of-Way Commission. He is former president of the Maplewood Republican Committee and a member of both the Essex County Republican Committee and Clean Government Committee. Wallhauser is married and has two sons.

Cornelius E. Gallagher (D), 13th District

Cornelius E. (Neil) Gallagher, 37, backed by the Democratic organization of former Mayor John V. Kenny of Jersey City, toppled his former boss, Rep. Alfred D. Sieminski, in the primary in the 13th (Jersey City) District and then won by a 3-1 vote in the general election.

Like Sieminski, Gallagher is a war hero. He holds eight decorations for his service with Gen. Patton's Third Army in France and Germany during World War II. He also served in the Korean War. In 1949 he was the first president of the Hudson County Young Democrats. In 1950 he ran for Congress but withdrew and became secretary to Sieminski. He is the youngest man ever elected to the Hudson County Board of Freeholders and to serve on the N.J. Turnpike Authority -- he is vice chairman.

As a Congressional candidate he ran on a platform backing full employment, a "stabilized" foreign policy, more federal aid for housing, and development of Hudson County port facilities. He is a graduate of John Marshall College, served for a time as professor of military science and tactics at Rutgers University. He is an attorney. He lives with his wife and two children in Bayonne.

Dominick V. Daniels (D), 14th District

Jersey City, historic fortress of the Democrats, returned to its solid Democratic mooring Nov. 4 with the election of Dominick V. Daniels, 50. Daniels replaces Vincent J. Dellay, who was elected in 1956 as a Republican but later became an independent Democrat.

Daniels campaigned for Congress on the "pocket-book" recession issue and dissatisfaction with the Administration's foreign policy.

Born Oct. 18, 1908, in Jersey City, Daniels is an alumnus of Fordham University and Rutgers University Law School. For six years, from 1952-58, he served on the Jersey City Municipal Court; in May, 1957, he was appointed presiding magistrate of the Court. He also served as vice-chairman of the Jersey City Civil Rights Committee from 1952-55. He is married.

NEW YORK

Seymour Halpern (R), 4th District

Seymour Halpern, 45, found that his luck changed in the Congressional sweepstakes by switching districts. He ran a strong but losing race against Rep. Lester Holtzman (D) in the 6th (Queens) N.Y. District in 1954. When Rep. Henry J. Latham (R) decided to retire from Congress, Halpern won the GOP nomination in the 4th district. He won the Nov. 4 election by about 7,700 votes.

Halpern said the issues were principally peace, a stable economy, civil rights and education.

Halpern represented New York City in the state senate for 14 years, from 1941-55. He has had labor support. In Albany he sponsored legislation to curb the sale of narcotics and to combat delinquency. He was born in New York City. He is an insurance man and impartial chairman on the moving and storage industry of New York City. He is an alumnus of Seth Low college. He is single.

John V. Lindsay (R), 17th District

John V. Lindsay, 37, surmounted stiff primary opposition and a strong bid by Anthony B. Akers, three-time Democratic nominee, to win the seat of retiring Rep. Frederic R. Coudert (R) in the 17th silk stocking District of Manhattan in New York City.

Lindsay let it be known early this year that he intended to run against six-term Coudert. Coudert withdrew, but threw his support to Elliot H. Goodwin, a "regular organization" Republican. Lindsay defeated Goodwin 6,129 to 4,052 in the primary. Then he went on Nov. 4 to whip Akers (who had lost to Coudert in 1954 by only 314 votes) by more than 7,700 votes.

A liberal Republican, Lindsay campaigned on civil rights, better housing and mutual aid and trade.

Despite his youth, Lindsay is an old hand at politics. He was a co-founder of Youth for Eisenhower in 1951, and president of the New York City Republican Club in 1952-53. He served as assistant to former Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., in 1955-56, and worked mainly on civil rights and immigration problems. Brownell supported him in his Congressional bid.

Lindsay and his wife, Mary, conducted a registration drive that added 10,000 new voters in the 17th District this year. He is a graduate of Yale, an attorney and a veteran. They have three daughters.

Robert R. Barry (R), 27th District

Robert R. Barry, 43, the first insurgent to upset the Westchester County GOP organization since 1916 in the Aug. 12 primary, succeeds retiring six-term Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn (R) as Representative of the 27th New York District (Putnam County and western Westchester County).

Barry carries the same party label as Gwinn, but is considerably less conservative than Gwinn, whose very name is synonymous with the word "conservative" in Congress. Barry defeated by 9,104 to 7,396 votes in the primary Kristen Kristensen, mayor of Yonkers, who had Gwinn's support. Barry pitched his campaign heavily on civil rights and endorsement of such top Republicans as former Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R). Long active in GOP politics, Barry worked on the Dewey campaign in 1948 and the Eisenhower campaigns in 1952 and 1956. He has been active in the New York Republican County Committee.

Barry is a Yonkers businessman. He attended Hamilton College, Dartmouth and New York University. He is married to a great granddaughter of the founder of Anaconda Copper Company. They have two children.

Samuel S. Stratton (D), 32nd District

Mayor Samuel S. Stratton, 42, of Schenectady is the first Democrat to represent the Schenectady area in the House in 40 years. In the primary, he defeated County Clerk Carroll A. "Pink" Gardner, Democratic organization candidate and son-in-law of the preceding Democratic Congressman, Dr. George R. Lunn (1917-19). He went on to win the Nov. 4 election by nearly 11,000 votes.

Stratton succeeds Rep. Bernard W. (Pat) Kearney (R), who is retiring after eight terms.

Stratton, a radio commentator, has had an up-and-down career in politics, and frequently has been at odds with the Democratic organization. Elected to the city council of Schenectady in 1949, he tangled with the party organization and was reelected by only 125 votes in 1953. He was elected mayor in 1955 by 282 votes.

During the primary he charged that Democratic State Chairman Michael H. Prendergast had spearheaded the drive to oppose his nomination. After the primary, however, Prendergast offered Stratton his assistance.

Stratton is a veteran of both World War II and the Korean war. He is married, has five children. He is a graduate of the University of Rochester, where he won his Phi Beta Kappa key, and Harvard University. He has taught at Union College and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He served from 1946-48 as Deputy Secretary General to the U.S.-Far Eastern Commission. In 1941-42 he was secretary to Rep. T.H. Eliot (D Mass. 1941-43).

Alexander Pirnie (R), 34th District

Alexander Pirnie, 55, won his first elective office on Nov. 4, succeeding Rep. William R. Williams (R), who is retiring after four terms as Representative of the 34th (Utica) Congressional District.

Pirnie bested Edwin L. Slusarczyk (D) by 2,389 votes, in a race in which Slusarczyk attacked and Pirnie defended the Administration's financial and foreign policies.

Pirnie is an attorney, veteran of World War II, married and the father of two sons. He is a graduate of Cornell University. He has been active in civic affairs.

Jessica McCullough Weis (R), 38th District

Mrs. Jessica McCullough (Judy) Weis, 57, a long-time Republican National Committeewoman from New York, succeeds Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R) as Representative of the 38th New York (Rochester) District. Keating retired to run successfully for the Senate. Mrs. Weis was selected to run for his seat at a district convention.

Mrs. Weis has been Republican National Committeewoman since 1943 and delegate-at-large and vice chairman of every Republican National Convention since 1940. She also has served as vice chairman of the Monroe County GOP Committee, as president of the National Federation of Republican Women, and as a member of the executive committees of the Republican National Committee and the New York State Republican Committee.

A widow, Mrs. Weis is the mother of three children and the grandmother of three. Her two daughters helped her campaign in a trailer. She said foreign affairs, the state of the economy, civil rights and labor reform legislation were prime campaign issues.

Thaddeus J. Dulski (D), 41st District

Thaddeus J. Dulski, 43, bucked the New York Republican landslide by winning election to the 41st District seat (Buffalo) being vacated by the retiring Rep. Edmund P. Radwan (R), who has served three terms. Dulski, defeated James O. Moore Jr. (R), former state solicitor general, by 1,205 votes, including 2,194 that he won on the Liberal party line.

Dulski currently is serving as a Buffalo Councilman-at-large. He is an accountant, businessman and former U.S. Treasury official. He is married, has five children.

PENNSYLVANIA

Herman Toll (D), 6th District

Herman Toll, 51, did what the Democrats in Philadelphia have been trying to do for years: he flipped the 6th District into the Democratic fold, thereby giving Philadelphia a solid Democratic delegation. Toll succeeds retiring Rep. Hugh Scott (R), who won election to the Senate after serving eight terms in the House.

Toll comes to Congress after serving eight years in the Pennsylvania state house, where he was particularly interested in sponsoring social welfare legislation. He has been active for many years in Democratic politics, civic organizations and civil rights groups. Toll is a graduate of Temple Law School and is an attorney. He is married and has two sons.

William H. Milliken Jr. (R), 7th District

William H. Milliken, 61, is replacing five-term Rep. Benjamin F. James (R) as Representative of the heavily Republican 7th District (Delaware County-Philadelphia suburbs). Like James, Milliken comes to Congress from the Pennsylvania legislature, where he served four terms. He also has served two terms as clerk of the quarter sessions court and three as Burgess of Sharon Hill.

A construction foreman and sales executive, Milliken took courses at night at Drexel Institute. He is married. Milliken is one of the oldest "freshmen" Congressmen.

Stanely A. Prokop (D), 10th District

Stanley A. Prokop, 45, of Mt. Cobb easily outdistanced four-term Rep. Joseph C. Carrigg (R) to switch the 10th (Scranton-northeast) Pennsylvania District to the Democratic column.

Prokop is the first American of Polish ancestry to win a Congressional seat from this area of Pennsylvania. He has been director for several years of the Lackawanna County Department of Veterans Affairs. Prokop is one of the few freshmen Congressmen who is a bachelor.

William S. Moorhead (D), 28th District

William S. Moorhead, 35, downed GOP opposition by a 2-1 vote to keep the 28th (Pittsburgh) District in Democratic hands. The area had been represented for 22 years by the late Rep. Herman P. Eberharter, who died Sept. 9.

For the past three years, from 1956-58, Moorhead has served as a member of the Allegheny County Housing Authority. He served as assistant city solicitor for two and one-half years, from 1954-57.

The Pittsburgh attorney has been active in civic and charitable organizations. Born in Pittsburgh, Moorhead was graduated from Yale University and Harvard Law School. He is a veteran, married and has four children.

The spelling of his name -- Moorhead -- without the "e" after the "r", often gives him difficulty. When the sign for his new House office door arrived recently, it had to go back to remove an "e".

VERMONT

William H. Meyer (D), At Large

Vermont on Nov. 4 did something that it hasn't done in more than a century. It elected a Democrat, William H. Meyer, 43, West Rupert forestry consultant and farmer, to its one at-large seat. The last Democrat to turn the trick was Thomas Bartlett Jr., elected to the House on the Democratic and Free Soil ticket in 1850. Bartlett lasted one term, from 1851-53.

Meyer hopes to last longer. He started in auspiciously. He defeated former Gov. Harold J. Arthur (R) of Burlington by nearly 3,900 votes, although Arthur was widely known and Meyer was unknown. Meyer ran a shoe-string campaign, but got around to talk to farmers. He carried many rural areas not previously carried by a Democrat. He also benefited from the national Democratic trend and a split among Republicans resulting from

a six-man field in the primary. He wanted to run for the Senate, but settled for the House. It proved to be a break for Meyer, for the Senate candidate, State Sen. Frederick J. Fayette (D), missed election by 5,434 votes.

A native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of Pennsylvania State University in agriculture, Meyer came to Vermont 18 years ago. He and his wife live on a 14-acre farm. They have three children. Meyer didn't switch from farming to politics until 1956. Then, because he did not like the renomination of Vice President Nixon, he campaigned for the Democratic Presidential ticket and would up by running himself for town representative.

WEST VIRGINIA

Ken Hechler (D), 4th District

Dr. Ken Hechler, 44, with a doctorate in political science, won the battle of the doctors in the 4th (western) West Virginia District. He edged out a two-term Republican, Dr. Will E. Neal (R), a medical doctor who, reportedly, had "presided at the birth of half of the population in the district." Neal had lived in the district most of his 83 years and had been mayor of Huntington. A native of Roslyn, N.Y., Hechler had lived in the area for less than two years. Yet by conducting a hand-shaking campaign for "the young at heart," Hechler won the Democratic nomination over organization opposition in a three-way primary by 1,852 votes, and he went on to win the general election by 3,912 votes.

Hechler made his name familiar in the area by passing out copies of his book, an account of the Army's crossing of the Rhine. He campaigned for more federal aid to schools, depressed areas and medical research.

Hechler is a college professor with degrees from Swarthmore College and Columbia University. He has taught at Princeton University, Columbia University and Marshall College in Huntington, W. Va. He was a special assistant at the White House from 1949-53 during the Truman Administration. He was research director in 1956 for Adlai Stevenson's campaign headquarters in Chicago. He has also served for a short period as associate director of the American Political Science Association. He served briefly on the staff of Sen. John A. Carroll (D Colo.). Recently he has been a television commentator in Huntington. He is a veteran and a bachelor.

John M. Slack Jr. (D), 6th District

John M. Slack Jr., 43, of Charleston, in succeeding retiring Rep. Robert C. Byrd (D), won the 6th (Charleston-southcentral) District by the largest majority in history. He snowed under his GOP opposition by a 2-1 margin, after winning the primary election without the support of the politically potent United Mine Workers.

Slack campaigned on local issues, emphasizing the need for more federal aid for schools and housing and on the Administration's shortcomings in foreign policy and defense planning. Slack's father was a one-time power in Kanawha County politics as county sheriff. Slack was first elected to office as Commissioner in the Kanawha County Court, in 1948. Elected county assessor in 1952 and re-elected by a tremendous majority in 1956, Slack made a statewide reputation for his program to equalize tax assessments in Kanawha County. He is regarded as "a comer" in West Virginia politics. Slack has been in real estate, investments and construction. A native of Charleston, Slack is a graduate of Virginia Military Institute. He is married, and has one son.

ANTITRUST LAWS

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Antitrust Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Nov. 24 released a report entitled "The Antitrust Laws -- A Basis for Economic Freedom." The report consisted of a compilation of the antitrust laws dating from the Sherman Act (1890) and including amendments to existing laws, new laws and laws related to antitrust matters.

In a foreword to the report, Subcommittee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) noted that it updated a compilation issued by the Subcommittee in January 1950. He said "antitrust principles are a peculiarly American instrument for the promotion and preservation of competition of free markets."

The most important antitrust changes since 1950, Celler said, were: Celler-Kefauver Act of 1950 to amend the merger provisions of the Clayton Act; amendments to the Sherman Act to increase the maximum fine from \$5,000 to \$50,000; amendments to the Clayton Act to grant a right of action to the U.S. to recover damages under antitrust laws and to provide a uniform statute of limitations in private antitrust actions.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Celler Nov. 21 applauded the order of Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld Nov. 20 which prohibited the merger in which Bethlehem Steel Corp. would have absorbed the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. The judge said it would violate the Clayton Antitrust Act, substantially lessen competition and tend toward monopoly. Celler called the decision "an emphatic vindication of the policy of the antitrust laws."

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Special Subcommittee to Study Textile Industry.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On domestic textile industry problems. (Weekly Report p. 1480)

TESTIMONY -- Dec. 2 -- Subcommittee Chairman John O. Pastore (D R.I.) opened questioning of Leonard J. Saccio, assistant to the director of the International Cooperation Administration, by saying: "The reason you are here is to tell us why more American textiles cannot be sold under your program."

Saccio acknowledged that most of the textiles and textile machinery -- 86.4 percent in fiscal 1959 -- bought with ICA funds was purchased outside the United States. However, he said the proportion of purchases in the U.S. had increased from 7.5 percent in fiscal 1958 to 15.4 percent in fiscal 1959 and the total amount purchased both in the U.S. and abroad had also doubled, from about \$48 million in fiscal 1958 to about \$96 million in fiscal 1959. Even if the entire amount were spent in the U.S., Saccio said, it was so small that the increase "wouldn't help much and it wouldn't help for long" to bolster the U.S. textile industry. Saccio said ICA did not tell a country receiving economic aid where to buy, and "in the battle of ideas," that policy was "one of the greatest proofs that we are not interested only in pushing exports from the United States."

W.T.M. Beale, Deputy Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, and Frederick H. Mueller, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, said the U.S. had already concluded an agreement with Japan under which Japan voluntarily limited textile exports to the U.S.

INSURANCE TAXES

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means, Internal Revenue Taxation Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Nov. 26 completed its recommendations for a new tax formula for the life insurance industry. The plan, to be drafted into bill form by the Subcommittee staff and presented to the full Committee when Congress convenes in January, is aimed at increasing government tax revenue from the life insurance industry by at least \$100 million a year. (Weekly Report p. 1492)

Under the Subcommittee plan, companies would be taxed on from 2.5 to 5 percent more of their investment income than they now are and their tax-free reserve funds would be reduced by 12 percent for every 1 percent that the rate of interest actually earned on investments exceeded the rate assumed in policy contracts. The taxable investment income would be deducted from net operating gains (investment income plus premium payments) and one-half the difference would be added to the taxable investment income to reach the total tax base. The total would then be taxed at the regular 52 percent corporate tax rate.

TAX INCENTIVES

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means, Foreign Trade Policy Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On tax incentives to encourage increased investment abroad.

TESTIMONY -- Dec. 1 -- Henry Kearns, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; C. Douglas Dillon, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs; J.H. Smith Jr., director of the International Cooperation Administration, and Dan Troop Smith, deputy to the Secretary of the Treasury, agreed that further tax assistance was needed to encourage industry to take greater risks in foreign investment. Smith of the Treasury indicated opposition to any substantial loss in tax revenue. The tax incentive favored by most of the witnesses was so-called tax sharing -- giving American firms tax credit for foreign taxes forgiven by other countries.

Dec. 2, 3 and 4 -- Business and other witnesses repeated the need for such tax relief, offering a variety of plans, including the "14-point plan" -- a reduction of the U.S. income tax from 52 to 38 percent on foreign income and deferral of tax on income earned abroad by subsidiaries of American companies until the subsidiaries returned their assets to the U.S. Among those asking for this relief were the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. and the National Assn. of Manufacturers. O. R. Strackbein, chairman of the Nationwide Committee on Import-Export Policy, opposed tax incentives, saying domestic investment should be made more attractive by raising tariffs.

NIXON ACTIVITIES

Vice President Richard M. Nixon Nov. 28 concluded a four-day visit to England which drew favorable notices from the British press. Typical of the comment was the London Daily Telegraph editorial, which said Nixon "has proved himself a frank and engaging character" and has "done a good deal to cement the Anglo-American alliance."

His frankest talk on domestic politics came at a Nov. 28 interview with Oxford University students. Describing his position as Vice President, Nixon said he had "no great amount of power.... Actually what I have is a seat on the 50-yard line, watching the most exciting game on earth."

He described New York Gov.-elect Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) as "one of the best candidates I have ever seen in public life." Nixon said, "He will make a splendid Governor."

When the students laughed, he quickly added: "If he should get the nomination for the Presidency in 1960, he will make an excellent campaigner and fine candidate."

(Sen.-elect Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) Nov. 30 said, "I don't really look for Rockefeller to be a candidate" for President. "He and Nixon are good friends. Nixon is, I would think, probably so far out in front that...I just can't see where anyone would come up to erase him from the picture.")

While Nixon was in England, word of a telegram he sent all Republican Congressional candidates Oct. 19 leaked to the press. The full text of the message was released by his office Nov. 26. Harold E. Stassen had referred to the telegram in his Nov. 12 attack on Nixon's campaign strategy. (Weekly Report p. 1478)

After predicting that an "all-out fight" could still salvage victory, Nixon in the Oct. 19 message said:

"I urge particularly that you vigorously take the offensive on the issue of the firmness of our foreign policy against Communist aggression.... All the opposition offers...is a return to the Acheson policy of weakness and appeasement which contributed to the loss of China and led to the Korean war. Our policy of firmness and strength has ended that war and gives the best promise of keeping peace without surrender in the years ahead."

"On the economic front, I believe it is essential that we hammer on the idea that we are in a booming recovery.... We should also emphasize that we do not want to go back, but we want to go forward...."

"As far as our opponents are concerned, they offer again nothing new but a return to the radical policies that

Doubtful Contests

NEBRASKA GOVERNOR -- The official canvass Dec. 1 showed Ralph G. Brooks (D) defeated Gov. Victor E. Anderson (R) by 1,555 votes. Republicans had taken preliminary steps to contest the outcome but did not make an immediate decision on a contest. (Weekly Report p. 1494)

Campaign Investigations

MINNESOTA 9TH DISTRICT -- Rep. Coya Knutson (D Minn.) Nov. 28 asked the House Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures to investigate her defeat by Odin Langen (R). She charged Langen and Maurice O. Nelson, identified as chairman of a Langen campaign committee, with a "malicious conspiracy" to mislead voters about her relations with her husband, her voting record in Congress and her use of her office payroll.

ARIZONA SENATE -- An investigator for the Senate Rules Privileges and Elections Subcommittee Dec. 2 was sent to Arizona, at the request of Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), to determine the source of anonymous handbills that showed Joseph Stalin asking, "Why not vote for Goldwater?" Goldwater's defeated opponent, Gov. Ernest W. McFarland (D), has denied any connection with the handbills.

in 20 years failed to produce prosperity except in war or as a result of war.

"The choice the voters have -- very simply -- is guarantee progress by electing more Republicans. Stop progress by electing more Democrats. And in addition by electing more Democrats the voters are taking a grave risk their taxes will be raised. Prices will skyrocket and unemployment will increase because of the stifling effect of the anti-private-enterprise policies of the radical wing of the Democratic party...."

"I am convinced that if we hammer on this line from now to election day we can blitz the opposition and shift thousands of votes in close races throughout the country. This is for the personal information of yourself and your campaign staff...."

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL RACE

The Gallup Poll Nov. 29 said Adlai E. Stevenson is the leading candidate for the 1960 Democratic Presidential nomination among Democratic voters, while Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) is the favorite of independents for the nomination. Sens. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and Stuart Symington (D Mo.) were third, fourth and fifth on both lists.

The ratings by Democrats: Stevenson, 29 percent; Kennedy, 23; Kefauver, 11; Johnson, 6; and Symington, 5.

The ratings by Independents: Kennedy, 30 percent; Stevenson, 20; Kefauver, 10; Johnson, 6; Symington, 4.

Others with scattered support were Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D), Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus (D), New Jersey Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D) and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D).

Stevenson Dec. 1 wrote an inquiring reporter, "I am not and I will not be a candidate" in 1960. Asked if it was true that Humphrey had been his personal choice for the 1956 Vice Presidential nomination (which went to Kefauver in a close battle with Kennedy), Stevenson replied: "I expressed no preference and had none."

CITY OFFICIALS ASK FOR MORE FEDERAL HELP

City officials attending the American Municipal Assn.'s 35th annual congress in Boston Nov. 30-Dec. 3 called on the 86th Congress to extend more help to urban areas. They said cities could not look to rural-dominated state legislatures to do the job and contended Federal help was justified because two-thirds of the nation's population lived in urban areas. Resolutions adopted by the delegates asked the 86th Congress to:

- Appropriate funds for an adequate civil defense program, including shelters.
- Create a commission to see if some Federal property can be sold and made taxable.
- Authorize municipalities to tax Federal installations for street improvements.
- Enact legislation to upset the California Supreme Court decision which held that states and municipalities could not tax inventories of plants making such government products as airplanes since the final product was not taxable.

• Conduct a study to determine which communities needed special Federal aid in lieu of taxes because of burden caused by nearby Federal installations.

• Study all forms of transportation and recommend a national transportation policy. "In the meanwhile, recognizing that the plight of our railroad system is so desperate that action cannot await the results of a lengthy comprehensive study, we favor the immediate investigation by the next Congress of a program of long-term low interest loans to railroads for the purchase of new passenger equipment, with particular emphasis on high-speed mass transit connections between suburban areas and core cities."

• Authorize a greater portion of funds for highway construction in Alaska and include the new state in the interstate highway system.

• Increase funds for the U.S. Information Agency.

• Create a department of urban affairs, headed by an official of cabinet rank, as well as House and Senate committees on urban affairs to deal with city legislation. The AMA also asked President Eisenhower to call a White House conference on urban affairs.

• Authorize a 10-year urban renewal program of \$600 million a year, with the proviso that the annual authorization could go up to \$750 million if local demand required it. The AMA recommended that urban renewal planning grants be available to cities with populations up to 50,000 instead of 25,000. It also asked Congress to appropriate immediately \$200,000 of the \$5 million previously authorized for urban renewal research.

• Pass an area redevelopment bill like the one (S 3683) President Eisenhower vetoed in the 85th Congress. (Weekly Report p. 1216)

• Give local public housing authorities more freedom in setting rents and income limits on tenants and making other administrative decisions.

• Increase the annual authorization for Federal matching grants to help communities build sewage plants from \$50 million to \$100 million a year. The AMA recommended removing the construction cost ceiling for any

one project. It also recommended special tax relief to reimburse industries which built sewage disposal plants.

• Extend the Federal Airport Act along the lines of the bill (S 3502) vetoed in 1958 by President Eisenhower. (Weekly Report p. 1215)

• Extend the National Air Pollution Control Act (PL 159) slated to expire in July 1, 1959. (Weekly Report p. 1238)

• Establish an agency to sell bonds to provide funds for the construction of public buildings.

• Appropriate the full \$1 million authorized in 1958 (PL 544) to train public health workers.

• Authorize a 10-year program of \$150 million a year under the Hill-Burton program to modernize existing hospitals.

• Appropriate funds for taking the Census of Governments every five years.

• Study the feasibility of releasing public domain lands to the states.

Fountain's Views

Chairman L.H. Fountain (D N.C.) of the House Government Operations, Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee Dec. 1 told the AMA "The Federal grant should be regarded as a valid method of harnessing cooperative governmental effort for the accomplishment of well-defined objectives," he said.

Fountain, a resident of Tarboro, N.C. (pop. 8,120), urged cities to fight for reapportionment to end the rural domination of state legislatures. "Your member organizations might take the lead in joining with other civic groups to conduct an all-out campaign for the fair apportionment of state legislatures and for state constitutional reform," Fountain said. (See Editorial Research Reports, Oct. 29, 1958, "Unequal Representation")

Fountain said he would introduce a bill in the 86th Congress to establish a permanent advisory commission on intergovernmental relations. Fountain said "states' rights should not be used as an excuse for indifference to public problems. Neither should easy access to Washington be used as a means for centralizing political power, a development which could ultimately destroy our Federal system."

Clark Speech

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) before the AMA Dec. 1 said the "central issue" of our public life "is whether the U.S. is going to come to grips with the great problems of the nation and the world and master them -- or whether we are going to keep on fumbling the ball." He said the Nov. 4 election "was a mandate to move forward. It was a mandate to political leaders at all levels to get on top of our problems, to master them, to take control of our destiny." He said what stands in the way is the cry "We can't afford it." He said therefore "the issue of whether we master our problems becomes the issue of taxation and public spending. And that will be the great debate of 1959." He said there were five public fallacies that affect our public thinking about spending:

• "...that private spending is inherently good and public spending inherently bad and therefore public spending should always be minimized and private spending increased to the maximum the gross national product will permit." He said there was more extravagance in private business than in government. "Just compare the luxurious motor cars of today," Clark said, "with the inadequate public highways on which they must move...." He said "we must divert resources not from government to private spending but in exactly the opposite direction."

• "...that the Federal Government is crushing the people and endangering the economy with a growing burden of taxes, expenditures and debt...." He said both the national debt and tax burden are less in proportion to the gross national product than they were 10 years ago. "The Federal budget should rise" because the country itself is growing. He said most of the extra money the country needs for public services can be obtained "by closing the outrageous tax loopholes which have made our Federal Internal Revenue Code a veritable sieve."

• "...that Federal spending is inflationary. Government spending is not more inflationary than private spending -- provided the Government balances its budget."

• "...that all Federal expenditures are alike. If a private bank makes a loan, that is called an investment; if the Small Business Administration makes a loan, that is called spending by radicals...." He said in discussing Federal finance distinctions should be drawn between operating expenses, loans which create accounts receivable and investments which are offset by created assets.

• "...the notion that if the Federal Government shoves its functions back to the states and cities this constitutes economy." He said if the functions are accomplished, the same amount of money is spent. "The question then becomes simply which taxing system is used and which administrative structure is employed.... The Federal tax system is far superior in justice and efficiency to those of state and local governments, and there is great merit for using it for urban functions. Taxpayers cannot threaten to flee the nation as they can and do the city and state. The Federal tax burden falls evenly across the land, based in large part on ability to pay. There is every reason to use it in preference to state and local systems where the choice exists. I shall oppose proposals to turn Federal functions back to the states and cities. Important services now being rendered would be abandoned. An unjust tax system would be substituted for a better one."

Declaring city people need an advocate in Washington, Clark said he would press in the 86th Congress the creation of a department of urban affairs at cabinet level status that would serve the cities like the Department of Agriculture serves the farmers. He said the 86th Congress presented the "best opportunity" for getting Federal help for cities "that we have had in my lifetime as a politician."

Cites Federal Responsibility

Sen. Albert M. Gore (D Tenn.) Dec. 3 told the AMA that city problems are national problems since two-thirds of the nation's population lived in cities. He promised to press in the 86th Congress for "an adequate program of urban redevelopment and housing;" completion of the highway program on schedule instead of stretching it out, and an acceleration of the program to harness the atom for peaceful purposes. He said the "Eisenhower Administration has not pushed our reactor development program

with the degree of vigor commensurate with the opportunities which our improved technology have presented.... In the absence of the expectation of profit, the profit motive does not generate any useful activity. It becomes then the obligation of Government to step in and do for the people what the people cannot or will not do for themselves."

Housing 'Critical'

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) Dec. 3 told the AMA that "the critical lack of middle and low income housing in thousands of American cities, particularly for minority group families, ranks second only to civil rights -- with which it is intimately connected -- as the major domestic issue in the U.S. today." He said removal of racial bars were an "indispensable element" to the success of Federal housing programs.

Javits said to solve the housing problem Congress should: authorize a \$5 billion, 15-year program of slum clearance and urban renewal at the rate of \$300 million a year with the authority to increase the yearly amount by \$150 million in any one year; create a mortgage corporation to make low-interest loans to groups building sales or rental housing for middle income families; authorize construction of 35,000 public housing units a year; consolidate the Federal housing responsibilities in one place; authorize more flexibility in public housing programs.

Atomic Energy Study

The AMA Dec. 2 announced it had undertaken a study of the impact of peaceful atomic energy on communities. Harold Sandbank of Washington will direct the study. The AMA said the study, made through a contract with the Atomic Energy Commission, was the first of its kind. It is slated to be completed within six months.

Mayor Anthony J. Celebrezze (D) of Cleveland was elected president of the AMA to succeed Mayor George Christopher (R) of San Francisco. The AMA represents 12,530 municipalities.

Capitol Briefs

SPACE FACILITIES CONTROL

President Eisenhower Dec. 3 ordered the transfer of the Army's Jet Propulsion Laboratory at Pasadena, Calif., to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The Army retains control over the 3,800 technicians, headed by space scientist Wernher von Braun, at the Ballistic Missile Agency at Huntsville, Ala. This was considered a compromise of the two-month-old controversy between the Army and the civilian agency over control of missile scientists and facilities.

MORE TAXES?

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) Dec. 2 said in two speeches more taxes will be needed to meet increased Federal expenditures without inflation. The chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee said the additional revenue probably would come from a broader tax base, removing special deductions and increasing rates on favored income rather than a general rate increase. He spoke before a luncheon of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks and a dinner of the Tax Foundation, both in New York.



The Week In Congress

Lobbies With the opening of Congress only a month away, lobbyists are taking their places for a year-long tug-of-war. The biggest lobby battles will be dollars-and-cents ones. The Eisenhower Administration, faced with a \$12 billion deficit in its budget, will try to economize by pulling the Federal Government out of several programs which give money to states and cities. It will also oppose many new programs that involve spending Federal money. But, since everybody from bee to lighthouse keepers has lobbies representing them, the stage is set for a long and loud battle over where economy cuts should be made. (Page 1500)

Ailing Cities

Speeches before the American Municipal Assn. in Boston promised Federal help for the Nation's ailing cities. Rep. L.H. Fountain (D N.C.), who ranks as an expert on Federal-state relations by virtue of conducting long hearings on that subject, said there was justification for pouring Federal money into cities. He also took a slap at state legislatures for answering cries of help from rural areas but not from cities where two-thirds of the population lives. Other promises of help came from Sens. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), Albert Gore (D Tenn.) and Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) Clark said the 86th Congress was the most promising one yet for passing laws sought by cities. (Page 1512)

Nixon in England

Vice President Richard M. Nixon even had time in England to comment on New York Gov.-elect Nelson A. Rockefeller as a man who would make a "splendid Governor" and a "fine (Presidential) candidate". This was only part of a series of frank interviews and talks by Nixon during his four-day visit, which received favorable notice in the British press. While the Vice President was gone, his fighting pre-election letter on how to campaign against the Democrats was made public. (Page 1511)

Tax Incentives

The House Ways and Means Committee's Foreign Trade Policy Subcommittee heard a procession of witnesses this week advise on how to stimulate private investment abroad by offering U. S. industry tax incentives. Most talked-about lure seems to be "tax sharing" -- exempting from U. S. taxation that income which is also foreign taxation by a foreign government. (Page 1510)

House Biographies

Beginning with this issue, Congressional Quarterly is publishing thumbnail sketches of the new Members of the House of Representatives. This week, new Members from the East are covered. In subsequent Weekly Reports, Representatives from the other sections will be included. (Page 1505)

Paul M. Butler

As the Democratic high command meets for a series of meetings the spotlight is on the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Paul M. Butler. He has undergone a considerable change in his approach to the job, particularly in his attitude toward the South, since he took over in 1956. (Page 1497)

Insurance Taxes

The Internal Revenue Taxation Subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee has completed its recommendations for a new tax formula for the life insurance industry. It is aimed at increasing government tax revenue by at least \$100 million a year. The formula will come before Congress next year. (Page 1510)

Troubles in Textile

The domestic textile industry's troubles were examined by a special subcommittee of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Chairman John O. Pastore (D R.I.) wanted to know "why more American textiles cannot be sold under" the program of the International Cooperation Administration. The ICA says it wouldn't help much anyway, even if all the funds spent for textiles and textile machinery were spent in the United States. (Page 1510)